

THE Daily Mirror.

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Weather for Ohio—Fair tonight, Friday fair and warmer.

William Corey's mother is broken hearted over the marriage of her son to Mabel Gilman, the actress. She and Mrs. William Thaw should form a mutual consolation society.

The Interstate Commerce Commission insists that Harriman controls all of the railroads in one third of the territory of the United States. The question now is, Which third?

An Indiana woman says it is worse for women to chew gum than to smoke cigars in public. Well, we will admit that the question is debatable, anyway.

Two St. Louis boys were convicted of stealing chickens from a negro and were sentenced to two years, each. What a difference there would be in the election returns next year if every negro who steals chickens from a white man were sent up for two years.

A church trial awaits Rev. J. L. Clark, the divine who performed the ceremony uniting William Corey and Mabel Gilman. He stands a very good chance of being ousted, if the conference learns the size of the fee he received.

Senator Foraker had best be a little careful how he fools around the White House now. John L. Sullivan visited President Roosevelt a few days ago and showed him how he won some of his biggest battles and the president is just aching for a chance to try it on some person.

FIGHT IS ONLY BEGUN.

That Foraker and the interests back of him are not going to give up the senatorship without a fight is being made more and more evident, every day. Foraker's renouncing his presidential aspirations made it very plain that he has no hope of winning the Ohio indorsement and the Buckeye delegation in the next national convention. He has all of the while been directing his efforts to succeeding himself in the senate. The Taft sentiment in Ohio was found to be very strong and Foraker's hope laid in creating a following which would compel Taft to enter into an agreement not to oppose him for senator. Foraker made his surrender one week ago, believing that by voluntarily surrendering the Ohio delegation to Taft, the secretary would feel so greatly under obligations to him that he would readily consent to his re-election to the senate. How greatly he was mistaken is well known.

Realizing the mistake he had made, Foraker returned to the fight and is now laying his plans for a more vigorous fight than ever before. He realizes that now it is a matter of political life or death and he is determined to hold his seat in the senate, no matter what the cost may be.

It is currently rumored that the Ohio machine, with Senators Foraker and Dick at its head, have determined to secure control of a number of daily papers in Ohio

and through these to wield an influence which will be universally felt. Until only recently the only papers which have been exerting an influence for Foraker have been the republican papers at Sandusky, Mansfield and Marion, but since the return to the fight, The Dayton Journal, the Ohio Sun and the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune have been added to the list and rumor says that a new paper will be started in Akron, Senator Dick's home city, by the Foraker forces.

Some were deluded into believing that Foraker had thrown up the sponge and abandoned all hope of future political activity, but, Roosevelt's declaration that he would not be satisfied unless Foraker was wholly eliminated from national politics and Taft's assertion that he would make no compromise whatever, with Foraker, have angered the old war horse and now he returns to the fray with a determination to force recognition. He is going about it too in such a manner that some results are sure to follow.

What Others Say.

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG.

How early in history men first began to make use of symbolism cannot be said, but certainly not long after emerging from a state of savagery. Almost universally and very soon was recognized the existence of some great and inscrutable power, or powers outside themselves and they soon began to symbolize it in varying ways. Some chose a single object like the sun; other invented gods and goddesses to preside over and represent every manifestation of nature and almost every phase of human life, and many fashioned idols, which, while they were to the instructed only symbols, came to be to the ignorant the actual gods themselves. With the progress of civilization and the growth of the power to generalize to personify traits and represent abstract ideas by symbols, different objects were chosen, some of them suggested by their own qualities, and some apparently arbitrarily selected to give concrete expression to ideas. It was necessary then, and is still, to have such ideas objectified in some way. The lion came to stand for strength, the lamb for meekness, the dove for peace, the scales for justice and so on, until every quality has its symbol. This tendency was soon manifest in worship, where rituals, forms, ceremonies and sacred objects, all represent to the devout different manifestations of reverence, supplication, or adoration. Symbols from association come to many to have a sacredness in themselves, as the cross standing for Christianity, and the flag, for all we mean when we say "our country."

Don'tless as soon as men began to gather for some purpose held in common, some object was selected to be kept always in evidence, as a symbol and as a rallying point. Such are found represented in Egyptian and Persian pictures and sculptures, and were common among the Greeks and Romans. To the Roman soldier his standard was the most sacred thing on earth, and among all nations the position of standard bearer has always been one of the highest honor. Some bird or animal was usually selected as a symbol, and it was probably not till the middle ages that drapery was used and anything like our modern flags came into existence.

Everyone is familiar with the origin and history of the American flag. Idealized by the poet, it runs:

"When Freedom from her mountain height,

Unfurled her banner to the air,

She tore the azure robe of night

And set the stars of glory there."

Paul Jones first gave it to battle and the breeze, and made it the symbol of victory and glory. Washington and his brave Continentals followed it through long years of struggle and privation to final triumph at Yorktown. It was the meteor flag that carried consternation and defeat to the mistress of the seas in 1812, and our hardy volunteers from beneath its folds beat back and vanquished the British regulars at New Orleans. It led Scott and his little band of conquering heroes into the City of Mexico, and on a hundred battlefields of the Civil War, it was planted as the invincible emblem of "Union and Liberty, one and inseparable now and forever." It carried freedom and enlightenment to Cuba and the islands of the sea and is respected the world over as the symbol of liberty and the emblem of the sovereignty of a great and growing nation.

Loving it as we do and teaching our children to reverence it for all the heroism and sacrifice that it represents, it is natural that we should wish to keep it sacred as the symbol of love of country, courage, honor and devotion to duty.

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Unfortunately there have been those who have been willing to make it an instrument of gain—and who have made use of it to advertise their wares. This has roused vigorous protest and opposition, and several states have passed laws forbidding the use of the flag for advertising purposes.

In the commercialized city of New York the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that it was not a proper use of the police power to forbid the use of the flag for advertising purposes. They reckoned, however, without taking into consideration the Supreme Court of the United States in a case arising in Nebraska which went to that Court the result is thus stated:

"Criminal information was brought for violating the state statute by using a representation of the flag of the United States as an advertisement on a bottle of beer. A judgment of conviction was taken to the United States Supreme Court and was there sustained. The contention that the protection of the national flag against illegitimate uses belonged exclusively to the Federal Government was overruled. The contention that it was a privilege of American citizenship to use the flag for advertising merchandise was also denied, as well as the claim that to do this was a right of personal liberty under the constitution. Another contention exclusively made was that the statute invaded property rights without due process of law. An exception made by the statute in favor of newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, etc., on which representations of the flag were printed discredited from any advertisement was held reasonable and valid. The Court said: 'A state will be wanting in care for the well-being of its people if it ignores the fact that they regard the flag as a symbol of their country's power and prestige, and will be impatient if any open disrespect is shown toward it. By the statute in question the state has, in substance, declared that no one subject to its jurisdiction shall use the flag for purposes of trade and

traffic, a purpose wholly foreign to that for which it was provided by the nation. Such a use tends to degrade and cheapen the flag in the estimation of the people, as well as to defeat the object of maintaining it as an emblem of national power and national honor.'"

The Court further said: "It would be going very far to say that the statute in question had no reasonable connection with the common good, and was not promotive of the peace order and well-being of the people."

Thus by the most august tribunal in the land is the flag declared sacred to the high purposes which gave it birth, and those who would pervert it to their own selfish uses stamped as sordid and unworthy citizens. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

FROM THE COMMONER.

When Secretary Loeb becomes a street railway manager, he will cease objecting to people hanging round.

Wonder what President Roosevelt, tariff and subsidy advocate would call Author Roosevelt after reading some of those free trade arguments the author penned?

Who will do the talking when Loeb leaves the White House? asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Who will take the blame?" is a far more important question.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat's objections to a toll bridge are unanswerable. But the Globe-Democrat is afraid to apply the same arguments to the protective tariff.

FORMER POLITICAL BOSS

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window unseeing. When he had mastered himself, he turned and with wet eyes, but a steady voice, went on:

"You don't know what they have suffered in these last few months, and I would not tell you if I could. Why, night after night—every night—my father and sister have come up here into my room and sat for an hour, saying nothing, seeing nothing. I could not stand it any longer."

Again the tears and the choking and the long look out of the window. "Last night, I gathered my family about me in this prison house of mine and prepared them for the act I had determined upon. That would mean one day of sorrow. To go on would have meant months of agony and death."

"I don't know what my sentence will be. For myself, I don't greatly care. I say to you now, and you can judge if I boast, that no man possesses physical nerve more than I do. I could face a crowd of five thousand men, of ten thousand men, every one with a rope in his hand, and calling for my life. I could face them calmly and meet my end without flinching. But the suffering of those I love I could endure no longer. I say, I do not know what my sentence will be. If it be five years across the bay, I can meet that when it comes. I believe that with my personality, and leaving out of consideration the feelings of those who love me, and have stood by me, I could spend five years in San Quentin almost as comfortably as in a hotel at Napa Springs. But if the step I took this morning had meant five years or fourteen years or fourteen hundred years, the fear of that would not have deterred me."

"I have made no confession. I know much. Some things I shall tell, some things I shall not tell. Whenever an innocent man has been forced into corruption against his will, that man I shall protect. Whenever a man, be he high or low, has entered into corruption with his eyes open, that man I shall expose."

"I will not say at the present moment that Mayor Schmitz is guilty of the charges that have been brought against him or that he is innocent. I will say this: I wanted to break away from Schmitz before his reelection, a year ago last November, and said to him: 'I am sick of the whole thing, and I want to get out. I can't stand for all these labor union bums you have gathered around you and will appoint. They would eat the paint off a house. In answer the mayor begged me to stay with him and put up the argument that these fellows must be allowed their share or we could never hold the machine together. There was all too much truth in that.'

"I stayed with Schmitz and I stayed with the machine that I at great labor and pains had built up and assembled. I found them that I had taken a step away from the high and clean ideals with which I honestly assure you I originally entered the political field. I found, in short, that to hold this machine together, I had to permit and connive at corruption. In the state of affairs existing it was necessary. But I myself never asked a dollar of any man; never took a dishonest dollar from the public; the things that I did were things that hurt no one."

San Francisco, May 16.—While Abe Ruef, who pleaded guilty to extortion, yesterday, will not admit making a direct confession he has furnished information that will enable the state to make important moves to punish the grafters. It is believed Ruef's story will go far to convict Mayor Schmitz.

Judge Dunn has indicated that Ruef will be sent to prison. Ruef is an interview today pleads that he was forced into corruption against his will. To hold machine together, he had to permit and connive at corruption. Himself, he says, never took a dishonest dollar from the public.

CORTELYOU

Continued from Page One
Cortelyou. Until this time Cortelyou's name had never been mentioned. These stories had been traced to him.

About this time it became a subject of quiet comment that callers on Cortelyou had better not talk Taft.

At the mention of Taft's name he froze up, but he thawed quickly at the suggestion that there might be a Cortelyou boom, and he was interested in any third term for Roosevelt talk. All the third term for Roosevelt talk is being used by the Cortelyou intrigue bureau for support of their stock argument, that the president cannot transfer his strength to Taft.

Mr. Cortelyou's chief lieutenant in the quiet spread of his propaganda is Assistant Postmaster General Hitecock, who is Cortelyou's protégé and man Friday. Hitecock was made chief clerk and general factotum of the commerce and labor department, as it was conducted by Cortelyou and his chief took him to New York when he became chairman of the national Republican committee. After the campaign Postmaster General Cortelyou made Hitecock his first assistant.

Translated to the treasury, it was announced that Cortelyou would take Hitecock with him. Why he did not is now apparent for Postmaster General Meyer is leaving all patronage matters of this department of jobs in Hitecock's hands, from his old chief, Cortelyou. Thus the latter has got the political ends of the very political departments into his hands.

Recently Hitecock was sent

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month to sound the sentiment for Taft. He returned with a long face to throw cold water on the Taft boom, but explained that everybody south was for Roosevelt. This was used as evidence that the president could not transfer his strength to Taft.

Cortelyou is at the bottom it now appears of the shakeup in Tennessee politics and patronage.

Representative Brownlow has claimed to be for Taft, but Cortelyou, persuaded the president that his professions were insincere and to recognize H. Clay Evans and State Chairman Newell Sanders. The latter is a confidant of Cortelyou and Hitecock, and it now develops that the Evans-Sanders wing has as yet shown no pronounced Taft sentiments that anyone can discover on public record. They are trying to send a solid Roosevelt term delegation.

Brownlow has made a public declaration for Taft, and he and his crowd announce that they will continue to fight for a delegation pledged to the Ohio candidate. But the federal patronage club continues to swing, with Cortelyou discharging the Brownlow men under the treasury department and Hitecock lopping off their postmasters.

J. W. Dillon, surveyor of the port of Nashville, who was marked for slaughter, brought proof of efficient administration of his office to Washington and tried to argue. Cortelyou was too busy to listen. Dillon asked what he might do to be saved and Cortelyou replied: "You had better get in touch with Mr. Sanders." Yesterday Hitecock bonned Col. Arch M. Hughes from the Columbia, Tenn., postoffice, but Brownlow men who desert his banner and re-enlist with Sanders and Evans are held in place or promoted.

Along with this practical work Mr. Cortelyou continues to pour cold water on the Taft boom through the press. He has friends whom it is easy to inspire with his views and almost any correspondent who receives what is apparently an inside political secret from a cabinet officer with permission to print without the use of his name will accept it as a fact on that authority without troubling the White House for verification.

If worse comes to worst and Cortelyou is smoked out, he has a ready defense against any charge of disloyalty for technically, and officially, the president has no candidate, although he has repeatedly said he would crawl from the White House to the capitol if that would nominate Taft.

STORY IS DOUBTED

IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 16.—Stories that Secretary of the Treasury, Cortelyou, has been quietly undermining the Taft boom through a manipulation of federal patronage, especially in the south, and that he is jockeying for the presidential nomination, next year for himself are not believed here.

Cortelyou is one of Roosevelt's closest advisers and has never been before accused of disloyalty to his chief. There is no question, however, that Cortelyou is seriously considered as available timber; not for 1908 but for 1912. His work as an administrative officer in three cabinet positions, as well as Secretary under two presidents, makes him more familiar with the business of the government than any other man in public life.

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REV. DR. CHARLES F. AKED, THE "FIGHTING PREACHER."

Rev. Charles F. Aked, the new pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church in New York, is called "Rockefeller's pastor" because the Standard Oil magnate occupies a pew in that church. Dr. Aked was born in Nottingham, England, forty-two years ago and has been pastor of Pembroke chapel, Liverpool, for seventeen years. He is known as a fighting preacher because of his vigorous denunciation of what he conceives to be wrong. In the South African war he sided with the Boers and was mobbed several times for preaching against the policy of the British government. Dr. Aked expresses great admiration for America and says he will take out naturalization papers.